

ANALYSIS OF COMPETITIVE BEHAVIOUR OF COLLEGE PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the investigation was to analyse competitive Behaviour of players participating in different games of Government College Bhoranj, Hamirpur, (Himachal Pradesh) and then see the differences among the groups. The Study was conducted on 50 male university Players of five games i.e. Hockey, Cricket, Basketball, Football and Wushu. (N = 10 player from each game). Competitive Behaviour was tested, by administering Questionnaire of Competitive Behaviour Test, which was developed by Frank Tyson. The findings revealed no significant difference in Competitive Behaviour among the players of five different games. To analyze the Competitive behaviour of players of five different games, Analysis of Variance (F- ratio) was applied and it showed that there is no Significant difference In competitive behaviour among the players of five different games. It was also observed that the college players of five games was 'AVERAGE' in desired competitive behaviour.

KEYWORDS : Wushu, Competitive Behaviour....

INTRODUCTION

A competition is a social and cultural activity. Competitions in performance sports have far reaching social, political, cultural and economic influence on the society. The significance of competition for sports training can hardly be glorified. Competitions symbolize a special type of physical and psychic load, which is indispensable for performances improvement. Due to intuitive factors, the Load during a competition is much more than during the training. The main aim of modern sports competitions is to detect and diagnose the human ability at an early stage of life and channelize it in the right direction to realize the achievements aimed at in a particular sports/game. Competition in sports is always connected with the aspiration of individual for achieving higher goals. In high-class competition, one always plans to create a new record to become the champion in a particular sport. Participation in competition, has a social significance as the team or an individual represents the city, state or country.

His performance is, therefore, bound to be evaluated by other people. Behaviour, in its simplest sense, is not merely the movements of the limbs and organs of the body. It is much more than that. It has morphological connotation and functional implications. The central foundation of psychology is the study of behaviour and the general aim of all education is the modification of behaviour. In fact, all actions, reactions and interaction of an organism, which are the product of the forces of heredity and environment may, in a way, explain behaviour. In modern days of sports, psychological aspects of players play a major role in training and high performance. That's why investigation of various psychological aspects related to particular sports and sportsmen have been of prime importance. The application of psychological principles to the improvement of performance in sports has received greater attention in these days. Looking into this present study had been undertaken.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

1. To study the significant difference among the five different games in competitive behaviour.
2. To study the level of competitive behavior of Players participating at college level.

HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

1. There would be no significant difference among the five different games in competitive behaviour.
2. Players participating at college level may possess poor competitive behaviour.

METHODOLOGY

The subjects were 50 male players from five different games who participated in the inter college tournaments. The names of five games were kabaddi, Cricket, Basketball, Wushu and Volleyball. (N = 10 players from each game). The data was collected by employing a questionnaire of competitive behaviour test, which was developed by Flank Tyson, the questionnaire consists of 50 items.)

TOOL USED

The manual for the questionnaire indicates "lower the score, the player possesses highly competitive behaviour and higher the score the player possesses low competitive behaviour" Maximum scores of Questionnaires were 150 and the minimum 50. Always, sometimes and never were three options to answer. The descriptive statistics was applied

on the obtained scores. Further the data was analyzed with Analysis of variance (F -ratio). The level of significance was set at 0.05.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data was analyzed by means of Analysis of variance (F- ratio) indicates that there is no significance difference among the groups as F ratio was 1 .31, which was less than tabulated F 2.61. It was also observed that the College players off five Games were “Average in competitive behaviours.

Table 1
ANOVA table for the Data

Source of Variance	Ss	df	Mss	f- value	Significance
Between groups	227.48	4	56087	1.31	NS
With in Group	194705	45	43.21		

NS=Not Significant, Tab F 0.05 (4, 45) =2.61

It has been found that there is no significant difference among the groups in Competitive behaviour. The insignificant difference may be due to low level of Competition other than National and Senior Nationals. All the five groups possessed average competitive behaviour, the reason may be due to dialect that players participating from different colleges for the college team and they do not get an opportunity to work together as a cohesive unit, since the duration of coaching camps, practice sessions are very less, the players are not able to develop the determinants of good competitive behaviour such as level of confidence, level of anxiety, motivation , level off fitness, knowledge of game and other factors. It also may due to the lack of practice and psychological training during preparatory phase of the competitions, the competitive behaviour of players was not up to the mark might be due to the lack of motivation and incentives to players to perform near their best in competition. Further, it may be due to some other psychological factors which effect the behaviour of players in competitions. The mean value of five games shows that the competitive behaviour of players is inclined towards the average when matched to manual of questionnaire and there is still scope for improvement in scores obtained by the players. By providing them more opportunity to work as team they can obtain low scores, which as per the manual is high desired competitive behaviour.

RESULTS

1. There is no significant difference in “competitive behaviour” among the means of all groups so hypothesis 1 earlier stated was accepted.
2. As the hypothesis 2 earlier stated was rejected as the players of all five games possess an average competitive behaviour.

CONCLUSION

On the basis of the above discussion, it is concluded that there is no significant difference in competitive behaviour among all the five groups and all players of all the five games possess All the five groups and all players of all the five games possess an average competitive behaviour’.

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